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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II-A
Notifications relating to Minor Administrations

OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY WITH THE JUDICIAL
COMMISSIONER HIMACHAL PRADESH

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,
AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 11th November 1948

No. J 1-49/48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 25 of the Himachal Pradesh (Courts) order, 1948, the Judicial Commissioner is pleased to authorise all Senior Subordinate Judges to take cognizance of, and any District Judge to transfer to a Senior Subordinate Judge under his control, any proceedings or any class of proceedings specified under :—

- (a) the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925) ;
- (b) the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VII of 1890) ;
- (c) the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920)

2. The District Judge may withdraw and such proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a subordinate judge under his control, and may either himself dispose of them or transfer them to a court under his control competent to dispose of them.

3. Proceedings taken cognizance of by, or transferred to, a Senior Subordinate Judge under this paragraph shall be disposed of by him, subject to the rules applicable to like proceedings in the court of the District Judge.

By order,
D. N. JOSHI,
Officer on Special Duty with the
Judicial Commissioner,
Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

ORDERS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA

NOTIFICATION

Ajmer, the 8th November 1948

No. A/3-76-II.—Onkar Nath Sharma, who was appointed to officiate on the temporary post of Labour Officer, Ajmer-Merwara, under this Administration notification No. A/12-36, dated the 19th October 1944, is appointed substantively to that temporary post with effect from the date of this notification

By order,
A. S. DHAWAN,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara.

ORDER

Dated Ajmer, the 11th November, 1948.

No. CYC 4707.—Applications for ' E ' Class licences as defined in clause 4 (V) of the Ajmer-Merwara Cotton Cloth and Yarn Trade Licensing Order, 1948 are hereby exempted from the operation of clause 5 under clause 23 of the aforesaid order fixing 13th October, 1948 as the last date for the submission of applications for such licences.

This order shall remain in force till the 30th November, 1948 inclusive.

By order,
ILLEGIBLE,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA

Statement showing the current rates of Agricultural wages during the fortnight ending 15th October, 1948.

Type of Labour	Cash wages per day.					
	Ajmer Sub-Division.		Beawar Sub-Division.		Kekri Sub-Division.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I. Field Laboursers.—						
(a) Men ..	1 0 0	to 1 4 0	1 8 0		1 4 0	to 1 8 0
(b) Women ..	1 0 0	to 1 2 0	1 4 0		0 15 0	to 1 0 0
(c) Children ..	0 12 0	to 1 0 0	0 14 0		0 8 0	to 0 10 0
II. Herdmen.—						
(a) Men ..	1 0 0	to 1 4 0	1 8 0		1 0 0	to 1 4 0
(b) Women ..	1 0 0	to 1 2 0	1 4 0		0 14 0	to 1 0 0
(c) Children ..	0 12 0	to 1 0 0	1 0 0		0 8 0	to 0 12 0
III. Other Agricultural Labourers.—						
(a) Men ..	1 0 0	to 1 4 0	1 8 0		1 5 0	to 1 8 0
(b) Women ..	1 0 0	to 1 2 0	1 4 0		1 0 0	to 1 2 0
(c) Children ..	0 12 0	to 1 0 0	0 14 0		0 10 0	to 0 12 0

T. N. SHARMA,
for Deputy Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GINNING RETURN

Return showing quantity of cotton ginned in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara for the week ending
5th November 1948

Section 5A of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925) as subsequently amended.

Name of Division or Block.	QUANTITY (BY WEIGHT) OF COTTON GINNED (IN BALES OF 392 LBS. EACH).				District included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since the commencement of the season, i.e., since 1st September 1948.	During the corresponding period last year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ajmer-Merwara	38	Nil	38	Nil	

GAURI SHANKAR,

Superintendent,

for Dy. Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI
PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS

Delhi, the 3rd November 1948

No. F.8(56A)48-Press.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the pamphlet in Urdu entitled "Calcutta Ka Balwa" written by Shri R. L. Gupta, published by Messrs. Rattan & Company, Dariba Kalan, Delhi, and printed by Mr. Abdul Mahbood Khan, keeper of the Kamal Printing Works, Nai Sarak, Delhi, and all other documents containing the aforesaid pamphlet, in as much as it contains matter of the nature described in clause (h) of Section 4 of the said Act.

SHANKAR PRASAD,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 6th November 1948

No. F.3(72)48-LSG.—The following bylaws framed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) and (v) of Section 188, and sections 189, 190 and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, as extended to the Province of Delhi having been confirmed by Chief Commissioner of Delhi under section 201 of the said Act are published for general information.

The bylaws shall come into force six weeks after the date of this notification and shall supersede the bylaws published with Chief Commissioner's Notification No. F.615/38-LSG/NDMC dated the 1st November, 1948.

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

Revised Drainage Bylaws

Preamble.—Framed under the provisions of sub-section (1) and (v) of Section 188; Sections 189, 190 and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, to regulate the layout, construction, or alteration of drains, sanitary fittings, and other similar works for new or existing buildings in New Delhi. They may be modified in matters of detail by arrangement in cases requiring special treatment.

GENERAL

DEFINITIONS :—

1. In these Bylaws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context :—

(1) "Committee" means the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(2) "Secretary" means the officer acting for the time being as Secretary of the Committee.

(3) "Engineer" means the Engineer nominated by the Committee for the purpose of these bylaws and shall include any officer deputed by the Engineer to act for him.

(4) "Medical Officer of Health" means the Officer acting for the time being as Medical Officer of Health of the Committee and shall include any officer deputed by the Medical Officer of Health to act for him.

(5) "Person" includes any body of persons whether corporate or incorporate.

(6) "Premises" includes messuages, buildings, lands, easements and hereditaments of any tenure.

(7) "Sewers" are conduits provided for the purpose of carrying the liquid wastes of the community, otherwise known as sewage or sullage.

(8) "Sewage" shall mean the discharge from water closets etc. containing faecal matter while "sullage" shall mean the discharge from kitchens, bath-rooms bathing platforms, etc. which does not contain faecal matters.

(9) "Drains" as distinguished from sewers, are conduits which receive the liquid wastes from the buildings of one holding only. If buildings from two holdings discharge their liquid waste into one drain, the latter becomes a "Sewer" from and including the junction manhole.

(10) "Storm water drain" is any open channel or conduit whether within private premises or public land reserved exclusively for the conveyance of rain water.

(11) "Sub-soil water drain" is a pipe or other means for removing the water lying in the soil below ground level.

(12) "Service latrine" and "service urinal" mean respectively a latrine and urinal cleaned by hand.

(13) "Water closet" is a room or compartment fitted with an appliance for receiving liquid and solid human waste which is cleaned by water flush.

(14) "Water borne latrine" is an assemblage of two or more water closets under one roof.

AUTHORITY TO ACT FOR COMMITTEE :—

2. Where under these bylaws any action is required or authorised to be done or where any permission is to be given by the Committee the same may be done or given on behalf of the Committee by any officer authorised by the Committee in this behalf, and where, under any such bylaw, notice is required to be given by the

Committee, the same shall be sufficiently authenticated if signed by any officer authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

POWERS OF ENGINEER AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :—

3. Subject to the general powers of the Committee to reverse or modify any order of the Engineer or of the Medical Officer of Health, the Engineer and the Medical Officer of Health will be the judges of the adequacy of the means taken to comply with any of the byelaws the Engineer being the sole judge of the suitability of the materials, the design and the quality of the workmanship. The Engineer may, in suitable cases allow by order in writing the use of materials other than those specified, if he considers such materials equally suitable and efficient. Any action so taken by the Engineer shall be reported as soon as possible for the information of the Committee.

Samples of Materials.

Samples of materials complying with the Committee's specifications may be seen by persons interested at the Committee's Sanitary show-room during working hours.

LICENSED PLUMBERS :—

4. No person other than a plumber licensed under the Committee's rules for grant of licenses (see appendix 1) shall execute any work described in these byelaws, and no person shall suffer any such work to be executed except by a licensed plumber.

LIST OF LICENSED PLUMBERS :—

5. The Committee shall publish in April and October each year a list of licensed plumbers. Every person who employs a licensed plumber to execute any work under these byelaws shall furnish to the Secretary the name of such plumber.

STANDARDS :—

5-a. Wherever reference is made to British or other standard specifications this covers all subsequent amendments thereto.

NOTICE AND SUBMISSION OF PLANS

INTENTION TO CONSTRUCT :—

6. Every person who intends or is required to lay-out, construct or alter the pipes drains or other means of communicating with any sewer, or the trap or apparatus connected therewith shall before commencing any such work, comply with the requirements of byelaws 7 to 11.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO CONSTRUCT :—

7. Notice in writing of such intention shall be delivered at the Committee's office in duplicate in form 'A' attached copies of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Committee's office.

Such notice shall bear the full name and address of the applicant and shall state the street and assessment number of the premises upon which such works are intended to be executed and all the particulars required in the printed form 'A' of notice.

DEPOSIT OF PLANS :—

8. With the notice referred to in Byelaw 7 shall be deposited plans and sections (in quadruplicate) clearly and indelibly made on a durable material and drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to every 16 feet, and the vertical scale of the sections shall be the same as the scale of the plans.

(1) The plan will be prepared by a Registered Architect or a Licensed Plumber and signed by him and by the applicant and shall show the following :—

- every floor of any building in connection with which the pipes or drains are to be used ;
- the position, forms, level and arrangement of the several parts of such building including the roof thereof ;
- the whole of the intended new drains with their proposed sizes and gradients in figures ;

(d) the levels of the ground surface and depths of the proposed drains ;

(e) the position of every manhole, gully, soil, pipe, ventilating pipe, rain water pipe, water closet, urinal, latrine, bath, lavatory, sink, trap or other appliances on the premises proposed to be connected with any drains.

This information shall be shown complete both on elevations and sections as well as on plans.

Provided always that in the case of an alteration or addition to an existing building this clause shall be deemed to be satisfied if the plans convey sufficient information for the proposals to be readily identified with the original or subsequent sanctioned plans.

(2) The plans shall also show :—

(a) The position of all windows and other openings in the building ;

(b) The height and position of all chimneys belonging to the building within a distance of 15 feet from the open end of a soil pipe or ventilating pipe ;

(c) The scale to which the plan is drawn ;

(d) In detail the nature of all sanitary connections including the manner of disposal of rain water and its discharge to storm water drains ;

(e) The disposal of bath room and kitchen sullage and connections to the waste and soil pipes and the nature of the connection of the soil pipe to the sewer (i.e. with or without a suitable intercepting chamber).

BLOCK PLAN OF THE PREMISES :—

9. With the notice referred to in byelaw 8 shall be deposited a block plan of the premises (in quadruplicate) upon which the building is to be situated or any such work is to be carried out, drawn to a scale of not less than 1 inch to every 88½ feet.

The block plan of the premises shall show :—

(a) The block plan of the building and the position of all other buildings on the premises and such parts of the adjoining properties as may be effected by the proposed work ;

(b) The names of the streets adjoining the premises ;

(c) The lines, size and inclination of all drains and surface drains, if any ;

(d) The difference in level between the lowest floor of the building and of any court-yard and of the adjoining ground ;

(e) The scale of the plan ; and

(f) The drains and other appliances shown by distinctive colours.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to deposit a block plan in any case where the particulars required to be shown on the block plan are shown on the detailed plan herein-before required.

CROSS SECTIONS WHEN TO BE PROVIDED :—

10. If considered necessary in any case by the Committee, the plans shall be accompanied with cross sections, with dimensions shown in figures and drawn to a scale of not less than ¼ inch to 1 foot, of all open drains, showing the ground level and the kerbs or other means, already existing or proposed, for exclusion of all storm water, except the first washing from courtyards and paved open spaces.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK PROPOSED :—

11. With the plan referred to in byelaw 9 shall be deposited, a detailed description (in quadruplicate) of the intended mode of constructing, joining or fixing any such drains, manhole, gully, pipe, water closet, urinal, bath, lavatory basin or apparatus or trap. This should be done in form 'B', copies of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Committee's office.

COMMENCEMENT OF WORK :—

12. After the plans have been sanctioned by the Committee, one copy thereof shall be returned to the applicant. The work may then be proceeded with. The final connection with the drain or sewer vested in the Committee will be carried out by Municipal Agency at the expense of the applicant.

NOTICE TO THE ENGINEER REGARDING INSPECTION OF WORK.**NOTICE OF COVERING UP DRAINS OR OTHER DRAINAGE WORKS :—**

13. Every person who constructs or alters any drains or other drainage work shall before proceeding to cover up any foundations, drains or appliances connected with the drainage, give the Engineer notice in writing that such foundations, drains or appliances are ready for inspection and specify the date and hour on which he will proceed to cover up such foundations, drains, or appliances. Such notice shall be in form 'C' attached.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF WORK :—

14. Every person who constructs or alters any drains, or other drainage works, shall give the Engineer notice in writing, specifying the date and hour at which such drains or works will be ready for final inspection. Such notice shall be in form 'D' attached.

CONNECTION WITH COMMITTEE'S SEWER :—

15. No connection of any drain to any Municipal sewer or any drain to any existing private drain already connected to a Municipal sewer shall be made until a certificate has been issued by the Engineer that the whole of such drain and the appliances connected therewith comply with all requirements of the Committee.

Such connection shall be made by duly authorised officers of the Committee and the application for the connection shall be accompanied by a copy of the said certificate and the deposit before the connection is made of such sum of money as the Committee may prescribe from time to time to meet the cost of the connection.

Inspection by the officers authorised by the Committee.

16. Every person by or for whom any drain or other work connected therewith is laid out, constructed, fixed or altered, shall, at all reasonable times afford any duly authorised officer of the Committee free access to such drain or work for the purpose of inspection. The Engineer will see that the principles of the byelaws adopted by the committee are carried out, but no such close supervision can be given as to relieve the house owner or his plumber of the duty of taking due care in the execution of the work and providing good and sufficient materials and workmanship.

Note :—

In emergent cases in which an alteration of the drains or other appliances must be carried out at once, the owners and occupiers of the premises may with advantage get in touch with the Engineer who may in urgent and suitable cases issue necessary directions. This however does not relieve the owner of his obligation to take steps for filing plans etc. with the Committee, and obtaining its sanction.

DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.**THE SEPARATE SYSTEM TO BE APPLIED :—**

17. Proper provision shall be made for the drainage of buildings and of all premises. Rain water shall be dealt with separately from the sewage and sullage. Sewage and sullage must be discharged by pipes with the exception that sullage may be discharged by a surface drain which must be as short as possible if the Engineer considers discharge by pipes to be impracticable.

DRAINAGE OF COURTYARDS :—

18. The drainage of an inner courtyard shall be discharged to the sewer. In such a case no rain water from roofs may be discharged into the courtyard—It must be discharged to the outer courtyard or by any other convenient route to the storm water drainage system. All outer courtyards must be provided with one or more outlets through which rain water may pass to the storm water system.

Inner Courtyard.—An inner courtyard may be defined as a courtyard in which all its sides are bounded by rooms or verandahs or dividing walls of the next house.

Outer Courtyard.—An outer courtyard is a courtyard in which one at least of the walls faces out into the open.

Note.—All courtyards on first and higher floors will be treated as inner courtyards.

LEVEL OF LOWEST STOREY :—

19. The lowest storey of every new building shall be constructed at such level as will allow of the construction of a drain sufficient for the effectual drainage of the building and of the provision of the requisite communication with any sewer into which such drain may lawfully empty. The level at which the incoming drain enters the sewer must be such that the flow line of the drain at $2\frac{1}{3}$ rd full is not lower than the flow line of the sewer at $2\frac{1}{3}$ rd full.

DRAINS.**MATERIALS :—**

20. In the construction of every drain of a building (apart from sub-soil drains), only materials of first class quality shall be used. Every channel or appliance with which sewage is likely to come into contact shall have smooth and rounded surfaces and shall be made of impervious materials or shall be rendered impervious with cement mortar, trowelled to a smooth finish.

Stoneware pipes shall conform with British standard specifications No. 65-1937 or 540-1934. Stoneware pipes, traps and fitting shall be of first quality properly glazed and the thickness of pipes etc., the internal depths of sockets and the jointing space shall be in conformity with table 2 of annexed schedule.

Cast iron pipes shall conform with British Standard Specification No. 78-1938, class 'B' (See Table No 1 of annexed schedule).

Spun concrete pipes shall conform to British Standard Specifications No. 556 of 1934.

Bricks.—Only first class bricks are to be used. These are to be well burnt and when finished are to be hard, true in shape and free from flaws. They must give a ringing sound when struck together.

Cement.—Cement is to be in accordance with B.S.S. for Portland cement.

Sand.—Sand is to be clean, sharp, and free from loam or dirt, e.g. washed Badarpur Sand.

Concrete.—Concrete is a composition of hard stone, blue metal of suitable sizes from $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. gauge and cement or lime mortar as may be specified according to the nature of work.

The mortar shall be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of cement to 6 parts of sand or 1 part of lime and 3 parts of sand by volume.

21. *Internal diameter of drain.*—Every drain shall have an internal diameter of not less than four inches, and not more than such size as may be necessary for the flow or as may be approved by the Engineer.

DRAINS TO BE LAID IN CONCRETE :—

22. Every drain shall be laid on a bed of good concrete not less than 6 in. thick and projecting on each side of the drain to an extent at least equal to the external diameter of the pipe. The concrete must be "haunched" to the top of the pipe, and in made up, wet or boggy soil, the whole drain must be completely surrounded with concrete. All drains less than 2 feet in depth (measured from the top of the pipe to ground level) must be embedded in concrete. In cases where heavy vehicular traffic is likely to occur this applies up to 4 feet in depth.

GRADIENTS :—

23. Every drain shall be laid with a suitable fall approved by the Engineer.

The standard gradient shall be 1 in 40 for 4 inch. drains and 1 in 80 for 6 inch. drains.

The maximum and minimum gradients shall be 1 in 20 and 1 in 80 for 4 inch drains and 1 in 40 and 1 in 100 for 6 inch drains. If the fall available does not permit of these limiting gradients the Engineer may on application issue special instructions.

JOINTING OF PIPES :—

24. Every joint in a drain shall be made in the manner and with the jointing materials hereinafter prescribed, so as to preserve the continuity of the drain without obstruction.

- (1) If a drain be constructed of stoneware or material other than metal, the drain shall be jointed with socket joints properly put together with cement or other equally suitable material as approved by the Engineer. If cement is used it shall be 2 parts of Portland cement mixed with 3 parts of clean sharp sand.
- (2) All spigot and socket pipes shall be laid with the spigot end of each pipe in the direction of the flow of sewage and such pipes shall be laid by the spigot end of each pipe being placed in the socket of the pipe last laid.
- (3) Joints shall be made by forcing a ring of gaskin not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth, which has been steeped in cement grout well into the bore of the socket, so as to bring the spigot end concentric with the socket and its invert flush, with the invert of the pipe last laid, and to prevent the passage of cement into the bore of the pipe. The mortar is to be forced into the joint until the whole space between the spigot and socket is quite full, the joint is then to be finished off with a neat fillet. After laying, the inside of each pipe is to be carefully cleaned and examined to see that no cement mortar is left inside and the surfaces of the jointed pipes are flush all the way round. Provided always that it shall be sufficient if the pipes are connected in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.
- (4) If a drain be constructed of cast iron socketed pipes, the joint shall be made with a gaskin of hemp or yarn and metallic lead, properly caulked. The depth of gaskin out of land will be as prescribed below :—

Size of Pipe.	Caulking Space.	Depth of lead.	Weight of lead.	Weight of yarn.
Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
3	$\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4	$\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6
6	$\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12

- (5) If a drain be constructed of flanged pipes the joints shall be securely bolted together with rubber or other suitable insertion.
- (6) All pipes shall be skilfully jointed and any projecting material or irregularity inside the drain shall be carefully removed.

Drains to be watertight and to be tested and passed before covered :—

25. Every drain shall be so constructed as to be watertight and to be capable of resisting a pressure of at least 4 feet head of water above the highest pipe.

No drain shall be covered up until it has been tested in the presence of the Engineer, or of an officer authorised by the Engineer in this behalf, and passed by the Engineer or such officer. A record of the passing of drains shall be given to the Registered Pumber.

EXCAVATIONS :—

26. All excavations shall be properly timbered where necessary.

BEDDING OF PIPES :—

27. All underground drains constructed of cast iron pipes shall be securely bedded on firm ground and filled

round with selected material free from large stones watered and well rammed into place.

Where such drains traverse soft or yielding ground or where water makes its appearance in the trench such drains shall be bedded in or completely surrounded with cement concrete, as may be ordered by the Engineer.

DRAINS UNDER BUILDINGS :—

28. No drains shall be constructed so as to pass under any building except where another mode of construction may be impracticable.

Where any drain passes under a building, such drain shall be laid in a straight line for the whole distance beneath the building, and shall be of cast iron completely embedded in and covered with good and solid cement concrete, at least 6 in. thick all round. In case the pipe or any part of it is laid above the natural surface of the ground, it must be supported on a concrete wall the bottom of which goes at least 6 in. below the ground surface. At each end of a drain laid under a building a man hole shall be provided.

DRAINS BELOW WALLS TO BE PROTECTED :—

29. In every case where any drain or sewer is laid beneath a wall such drain or sewer shall be protected at the part beneath the wall by means of an arch, flagstone, or iron support, which shall not bear on the drain or sewer and shall be of sufficient size and strength to prevent any disturbance of or other injury to such drain or sewer.

NO RIGHT-ANGLED JUNCTIONS IN DRAINS :—

30. The drains of a building communicating with a sewer shall be constructed in such a manner as not to form any rightangled junction, either vertical or horizontal. All drain junctions shall be curved obliquely in the direction of the sewage flow.

MANHOLES (INSPECTION CHAMBERS). PROVISION OF MANHOLES (OR-INSPECTION CHAMBERS) :—

31. At every change of alignment, gradient, or diameter of a drain, there shall be a manhole for inspection chamber. Bends and junctions in the drains should be grouped together in manholes as far as possible. The maximum distance between manholes shall be 150 feet.

All angles in manholes or inspection chambers shall be rounded off when rendering, in cement plaster $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (1 cement : 2 washed sand) to a 3 inch radius, trowelled to a smooth finish.

The benching at the sides shall be carried up in a such manner as to provide no lodgment for any splashing in case of accidental flooding of the chamber.

Where the diameter of a drain is increased, the tops of the two pipes must be fixed at the same level and the necessary slope given in the invert of the manhole chamber.

Where two drains at different levels are to meet in a manhole the connection from the upper to the lower will be made by a back-drop where the difference in level of the inverts exceeds 2 feet.

SIZE OF CHAMBERS :—

32. Chambers shall be of such size as will allow necessary examination or clearance of drains. The minimum internal sizes of chambers shall be as follows :—

- (a) For depths of 2 ft. 6 in. or less 2 ft. 3 in. \times 2 ft. 3 in.
- (b) For depths between 2 ft. 6 in. and 7 ft. to 3 ft. 0 in. \times 2 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
- (c) For depths more than 7 ft. 4 ft. 6 in. \times 3 ft. 6 in. measured to internal brick faces before rendering.

Foot irons shall be provided in all manholes over 4 ft. in depth, and must be malleable cast iron and galvanised and of dimensions approved by the Engineer.

MANHOLE COVERS :—

33. Manhole covers and their frames shall be of cast iron and to a design approved by the Engineer. The size shall be such that there will be a clear opening of at least 18 in. in diameter or 21 inch for manholes exceeding 3 ft. in depth, or in case of square or rectangular

covers a clear width of at least 18 inch. Covers shall be double grooved and shall fit properly and bed evenly without racking in their frames. Covers shall be air tight and grease sealed.

The following are the minimum weights, including frames, for the sizes of covers given :—

- (1) for public streets and private roads.
2 ft. 0 in. dia. 4 Cwt. 2 qrs. 0 lbs.
- (2) for road berms.
1½ ft. dia. 1 Cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.
- (3) within compounds and buildings.
(a) 2 ft. 0 in. × 1 ft. 6 in. 1 Cwt. 3 qrs. 0 lbs.
(b) 1 ft. 6 in. × 1 ft. 6 in. 1 Cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs.

MANHOLES TO BE WATERTIGHT :—

34. (1) All manholes (or inspection chambers) are to be constructed so as to be watertight under test. The test will consist in filling the body of the manhole (as distinct from the shaft) with water. The water will remain in the manhole with a fall not exceeding 1 inch for at least 3 hours, and after that period the brickwork will be examined for water tightness.

(2) For sewers to be laid below subsoil water level, the pipes to be built into all manholes are to be encased in blocks of dense cement concrete, the blocks to be cast around the pipes, while they are standing vertically and after setting the blocks are to be built into the manhole walls at the requisite level. The minimum thickness of concrete around the pipes is to be 3 in. and the cross-sections of the blocks are to be multiples of brick dimensions. The lengths of the blocks are to be 3 in. in excess of the thickness of the walls into which they are to be built.

SOIL AND WASTE PIPES.

INLETS TO DRAINS WITHIN THE BUILDING :—

35. No inlet to a drain, other than a drain for the conveyance solely of trade effluent, shall be made within a building, except—

- (i) a trapped gully fitted with a suitable cover ;
- (ii) an inlet, which is a necessary part of any W.C. Pan bath, sink, urinal, bidet or lavatory basin.
- (iii) a junction with another drain.

SIZE OF SOIL PIPES :—

36. A soil pipe conveying to a drain any solid or liquid filth, shall be circular and shall have an internal diameter of not less than 4 in. except that branch soil pipes leading from single water closets into the main stack may be of 3½ in. internal diameter.

SOIL PIPES TO BE OUTSIDE THE BUILDING :—

Except where impracticable, the soil pipe shall be situated outside the building or in suitably designed pipe shafts and shall be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle, to such a height and position as to afford by means of its open end a safe outlet for foul air. The position of and covering to the open end shall be such as to comply with the conditions set out in the byelaws relating to ventilation of drains. Pipes laid in external chases are outside the building. Where pipe shafts are provided, the cross-sectional area shall be such as to allow free and unhampered access to the pipes to be installed in the shaft and in no case shall the cross section be less than 3 ft. × 3 ft. All pipe shafts shall be provided with an access door at ground floor level and facilities for ventilation.

SOIL PIPE CONNECTIONS :—

Soil pipes, whether inside or outside the building shall not be connected with any rain water pipe or with the waste pipe of any bath, sink or hand basin, and there shall not be any trap in such soil pipe or between it and any drain with which it is connected.

MATERIALS FOR SOIL PIPES :—

39. Soil pipes shall be constructed in drawn lead, asbestos cement, or cast iron. Drawn lead pipes shall conform

with British standard specifications No. 602 (Part II) or 603 (Part II). Asbestos cement pipes shall conform with British standard specification No. 582 of 1934.

Cast iron external soil pipes shall conform with British Standard specification No. 416—1935 (see table 3 of annexed schedule) and cast iron internal soil pipes shall conform with British Standard Specification No. 78—1938 (See table 3 of annexed schedule).

Provided that in any case where it is necessary to construct the soil pipe within a building, it shall be constructed in drawn lead with proper wiped plumbers' joints, or in cast iron to B.S.S. class B, with molten lead joints, properly caulked in visible positions and so as to easily accessible and shall not be constructed in asbestos cement. Soil, waste or vent pipes laid in chases in walls other than in the outer face of external walls should be regarded as being laid within the building.

COLOUR PAINTING :—

40. When soil pipes are to be painted in colour other than black, the pipes shall not be coated in accordance with two coats of "knotting varnish", the second coat pipes shall be treated in the following manner :—

1st Operation.—The pipes and fittings shall be treated with two coats of "knotting varnish", the second coat being applied after the first has thoroughly dried.

2nd Operation.—Over the undercoat primer of "knotting varnish", white zinc paint treated with the required shade or pigment shall be applied.

SUPPORTS FOR SOIL PIPES :—

41. The soil pipe shall be strongly supported at the foot upon a bed of concrete and firmly attached to the wall. If the soil pipe be of cast iron it shall be fixed at least two inch as clear of the finished surface of the wall and only holder-bats of a type approved by the Engineer shall be used. Nail fixing is prohibited.

WASTE PIPES :—

42. Every pipe in a building for carrying off the waste or overflow water from every bath, lavatory basin or sink to a drain shall be of 1½ in. to 2 in. internal diameter, and shall be trapped immediately beneath such lavatory basin or sink by an efficient syphon trap with adequate means for inspection and cleansing and shall be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of the trap. Such pipes, traps etc. shall be constructed of iron, lead, stoneware, asbestos cement or such other suitable material as shall be approved by the Engineer. No trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a tubetramp or a D trap shall be constructed or fixed in the waste pipe of a lavatory basin or sink.

- (1) If lead pipes are used, they shall be of uniform thickness throughout and shall weigh at least 24 lbs. per lineal foot for 1½ in. pipes, 34 lbs. per lineal foot for 2 inch pipes. The overflow pipe shall be connected with the waste immediately above the trap.
- (2) If cast iron pipes are used, they shall comply with the British Standard Specification for cast iron spigot and socket waste and ventilating pipes.
- (3) If galvanized pipes are used these shall be of the grade known in the trade as heavy quality.
- (4) If asbestos cement pipes are used they shall comply with B.S.S. 582 of 1934.

WASTE PIPES TO DISCHARGE INTO THE OPEN AIR :—

43. Every pipe in a building for carrying off waste water to a drain shall be taken through an external wall of the building by the shortest practicable line, and shall discharge below the grating but above the water surface of a properly trapped gully or into a back or side inlet gully. The waste pipe shall be continued upwards without any diminution in its diameter and (except when unavoidable) without any bend or angle to such a height and position as to afford by means of the open end of the waste pipe, a safe outlet for foul air, the position of and

covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in byelaw relating to ventilation.

WASTE PIPE FROM TWO OR MORE BATHS :—

44. Where the waste pipes from two or more baths, sinks or lavatories, discharge into one common waste pipe, each of the traps provided in accordance with the requirements of these byelaws, shall be ventilated by means of a pipe which shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than one inch and shall be connected at a point not less than 3 in. or more than 12 in. from the highest part of the trap and on the outlet side thereof. If required by the Engineer, such ventilation pipe must also be fixed on a bath, sink lavatory which is not connected to a second waste pipe. Except where impracticable the common waste pipe shall be situated outside the building, and shall be continued upwards without diminution of its diameter, (and except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle being formed to such a height and position as to afford by means of the open end a safe outlet for foul air, the position or and the covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in byelaw relating to ventilation.

OVERFLOW PIPES :—

45. The overflow pipe from any cistern shall be taken through an external wall of the building and shall discharge into the open air in an exposed and conspicuous position so as not to cause dampness. The overflow pipe shall be rendered mosquito proof by a device which does not interface with its function. The device adopted must be approved by the Engineer.

SUPPORTS FOR WASTE PIPES :—

46. The waste pipe shall be firmly attached to, but at least two inches clear of the walls. If the waste pipe is of cast iron, properly fixed holder-bats shall be used; provided always that it shall be sufficient if the pipes are secured to the walls in a manner considered by the Engineer to be equally suitable and efficient.

SOIL PIPE WASTE PIPE & VENTILATING PIPE CONNECTIONS.

PIPES AND JOINTS TO BE AIR TIGHT :—

47. All soil pipes, waste pipes, ventilating pipes and all other pipes when above ground, shall be proved gas light in the presence of the Engineer, by smoke produced and applied as directed by the Engineer. It shall be a condition of the license of every authorised plumber to possess a smoke testing machine, which will be indelibly stamped with a number by the Committee which will maintain a record of such numbers.

LEAD AND IRON PIPE CONNECTIONS :—

48. Where any lead waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap is connected with an iron pipe or drain communicating with a sewer there shall be inserted between such waste pipe and such iron pipe or drain a flanged thimble of copper or brass, which shall be connected to such lead waste pipe by means of a wiped joint. The thimble shall be connected with such iron pipe or drain by means of a joint made with molten lead, properly caulked, a sufficient quantity of lead being melted at a time to finish each joint at one pouring.

STONEWARE AND LEAD PIPE CONNECTIONS :—

49. Where any stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe is connected with a lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap communicating with a sewer, there shall be inserted between such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe and such lead soil pipe, waste pipe, or trap, a socket of copper, cast brass or other suitable alloy, which shall be connected with such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware trap or pipe by means of a joint made with mortar consisting of one part of Portland Cement and three parts of sharp sand and with the lead soil pipe, waste pipe or trap by means of wiped metallic joint.

IRON AND STONEWARE PIPE CONNECTIONS :—

50. Where any iron soil pipe waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap is connected with a stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain communicating with a sewer, the beaded spigot end of such iron soil pipe, waste pipe, ventilating pipe or trap shall be inserted into a socket of

such stoneware or semi-vitrified ware pipe or drain and the joint made with mortar consisting of one part of Portland cement and three parts of clean sharp sand. Where any W.C. pan or earthenware trap connected to such pan is to be jointed with a cast iron soil pipe, the joint between the stoneware spigot and the cast iron socket must always be of a flexible (non rigid) nature. Such joints are to be made with a mixture of bitumen and chopped asbestos fibre (not dust), which is sold under various proprietary names.

VENTILATING OF DRAINS.

VENTILATING OPENINGS IN DRAINS :—

51. The drain intended for carrying foul water from a building shall be provided with at least one ventilating pipe situated as near as practicable to the building and as far as practicable from the point at which the drain empties into the sewer or other means of disposal.

POSITION OF OPEN END OF VENT SHAFT OR PIPE :—

52. Each such opening shall be obtained by carrying up vertically from the drain a pipe or vent shaft to such a height and in such a position as to afford by means of the open end of such pipe or vent shaft a safe outlet for foul air, and as to create the least possible nuisance.

HEIGHT OF VENTILATING PIPE :—

53. The ventilating pipe or shafts shall be carried to a height of at least 2 ft. above the outer covering of the roof of the building or in the case of a window in a gable wall or a dormer window it shall be carried upto the ridge of the roof or at least 6 ft. above the top of the window. In the case of a flat roof to which access for use is provided it shall be carried upto a height of at least 2 ft. above the parapet or 6 ft. above the roof whichever is greater and shall not terminate within 6 ft. measured vertically and 15 ft. measured horizontally of the top of any window or opening into such building and in no case shall be carried to a height less than 10 ft. above plinth level.

Where ventilating pipes are carried in pipe shafts, these shafts shall be a minimum size of 3 ft. \times 3 ft. If these shafts are also used to give light and air to rooms, the ventilating pipes must be carried to a horizontal distance at roof level of not less than 15 ft. from the side of the shaft.

VENTILATION FOR DISCONNECTING TRAPS :—

54. Where a disconnecting trap is required by the Engineer in addition to the other requirements of these byelaws, an untrapped opening shall be provided above and near the surface of the ground and communicating with the drain by means of a suitable pipe, pipe shaft or chamber, and situated as near as may be practicable to the disconnecting trap provided between the drain and the sewer.

(1) The point at which such opening communicates with the drain shall also in all cases be situated on that side of the trap which is the nearer to the building.

(2) Except with the previous sanction in writing of the Engineer every inlet for the admission of pure air to the disconnecting trap of any premises shall be at least 5 feet vertically and 15 feet horizontally from every door, window, ventilating grating or chimney of any building.

(3) If in any case this arrangement is, in the opinion of the Engineer, undesirable, then the opening may be obtained by carrying up, from the point referred to a suitable vertical pipe or shaft.

OPENINGS TO BE PROTECTED BY GRATINGS OR COVERS :—

55. Any opening provided in accordance with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified shall be furnished with a suitable grating or other suitable cover for the purpose of preventing any obstruction in, or injury to, any pipe or drain by the introduction of any substance through the opening.

Such grating or cover shall be so constructed and fitted as to secure the free passage of air through the grating or cover by means of a suitable number of apertures,

of which the aggregate extent shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or vent shaft to which the grating or cover may be fitted.

In the case of a low level vent pipe or fresh air inlet, a suitable flap valve of mica or aluminium must be provided in the ventilator.

NO BENDS OR ANGLES IN PIPES :—

56. Except where unavoidable, no bend or angle shall be made in any pipe or vent shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified.

DIAMETER OF PIPES :—

57. Every pipe or vent shaft, which may be used in connection with any of the arrangements specified in paras 51 and 54 shall have a sectional area not less than that of the drain with which the pipe or vent shaft may communicate, and not less in any case than the sectional area of pipe or vent shaft of the diameter of 4 inches.

VENT PIPE OR SHAFT TO BE OF THE SAME MATERIAL AS SOIL PIPE :—

58. Every pipe or vent shaft used in connection with any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified shall be constructed in the same manner and of the same materials and weights as if the pipe or vent shaft were a soil pipe (see byelaw 39).

Where the vent shafts are constructed with asbestos cement pipes, cowls fitted on the top shall be provided with louvers to exclude rain.

SOIL PIPE, AS VENTILATING PIPE :—

59. For the purpose of any of the arrangements hereinbefore specified, the soil pipe of any water closet, constructed or adopted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid bath and conforming to the requirements prescribed for ventilating pipes for vent shafts, shall be deemed to provide sufficient ventilation if continued to the requisite height above the building as specified in byelaw 53.

VENTILATION OF WATER CLOSET TRAP.

PROVISION AGAINST ANTISYPHONAGE :—

60. In every water closet the soil pipe of which communicates with any sewer and is in connection with any other water closet, the trap of such water closet shall be ventilated into the soil pipe at a point above the highest water closet connected with such soil pipe, and in such a manner that the ventilating pipe shall have in all parts an internal diameter of not less than 2 in. and shall be connected with the arm of the soil pipe or the trap at a point not less than 3 in. and not more than 12 in. from the highest part of the trap and on the side of the water seal which is the nearest to the soil pipe.

The joint between the ventilating pipe and the arm of the soil pipe or the trap shall be made in the direction of the flow. Construction of open drains and surface channels :—

61. All open drains or surface channels shall be constructed either of fine cement concrete (1 : 1½ : 3) properly formed to the shape of the channel and plastered with cement mortar or with half round glazed stoneware socketed channels for the inverts laid on a bed of fine cement concrete extending in depth from the top of the channel to at least 3 in. below the underside thereof, and in width at least 3 in. on both sides of the channel. Above the channel the drain may be constructed of brickwork in mortar plastered with at least ½ in. of cement mortar (1 : 3)

- (1) No drain shall be constructed less than 3 in. deep and 3 in. wide and all drains must at all times be of such dimensions as to comply with all sanitary requirements and be laid to such gradients as shall effectually drain away all water which may, from time to time, be discharged into the open drains.
- (2) If necessary, kerbs shall be provided to such drains or channel at least 3 in. above the adjoining ground surface or of such height as may be necessary.

Provided always that it shall be permissible for the Engineer to approve the use of superior materials and method to those specified.

TRAP AND SILT CATCHER :—

62. Each outlet of every open drain shall be provided with an efficient trap and silt catcher of a design and in a manner and position approved by the Engineer.

WATER CLOSET NOT TO BE CONNECTED WITH OPEN DRAIN :—

63. No water closet or any arrangement by which night soil is to be removed by the water carriage system shall be connected with an open drain.

64. The provisions of byelaw 61 to 63 shall apply to all open drains or other similar works communicating with the Committee's sewage system.

TRAPS.

INLETS TO BE TRAPPED :—

65. Every inlet to a pipe drain (except as provided by byelaw 52) shall be properly trapped by an efficient trap so constructed as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal of at least 2 inches.

In no such drain shall be constructed or fixed any trap of the kind known as a bell, a dip trap, a D-trap or such trap as becomes un-sealed on the removal of the cover.

TRAPS AND GULLIES :—

66. All gullies, traps, gratings, covers or other appliances shall be of a pattern, size and quality approved by the Engineer. Every stoneware gully shall be placed as high as possible on a bed of cement concrete (1 : 2 : 4) at least 4 in. thick, and completely embedded in concrete.

All gully traps shall be covered with a suitable iron grating, which shall, when so directed by the Engineer, be provided with a hinged cover of approved design.

DISCONNECTING TRAPS :—

67. When required by the Engineer but not otherwise, any drain of a building which may immediately communicate with any sewer, shall be provided with a suitable and efficient disconnecting trap at a point below the lowest inlet to such drain as distant as may be practicable from such building, and as near as may be practicable to the point at which such drain may be connected with the sewer.

Every such trap shall be provided with proper means of access for the purpose of cleansing.

FLOOR TRAPS :—

68. Except for the discharge or trade wastes, the waste water from shower baths and the waste water from floors in Indian type kitchens (i.e. where no sink is used) no floor trap shall be provided in any building. When provided for the purposes already detailed in this byelaw, the floor trap shall be of the deep-seal pattern at least 3 in. seal and of cast iron or other suitable material and shall be not less than 2 in. in diameter in any part thereof, and shall be ventilated into the external air whenever such ventilation may be necessary to preserve the seal of such trap; and the floor trap shall be covered with a suitable grating and the pipe leading from the floor trap shall be taken through an external wall of the building by the shortest practicable route and shall discharge into the open air below the grating of a properly trapped gully or over a channel, which must be as short as possible, leading such a gully.

69. If the floor trap on upper floor is directly connected to a waste water pipe, the waste pipe shall be continued upwards, without any diminution of its diameter and (except where unavoidable) without any bend or angle, to such a height and in such a position as to afford, by means of the open end of such waste pipe, a safe outlet for foul air, the position of and covering to the open end being such as to comply with the conditions set out in the byelaws relating to ventilation.

FLOOR SURROUNDING THE FLOOR TRAP :—

70. Where any floor trap is provided the floor surrounding the floor trap shall be formed of hard, smooth and impervious material, having a fall towards the floor trap.

NO SINK WASTE SHALL DISCHARGE INTO A FLOOR TRAP :—

71. Sinks shall be separately trapped and shall discharge externally below the grating of a properly trapped gully.

STORM WATER DRAINAGE.**PROVISION OF SEPARATE STORM WATER DRAINAGE :—**

72. All rain water shall be diverted into the storm water drains and away from any opening connecting with any Municipal sewer and further such kerb or other appliances as may be necessary shall be provided and maintained to restrict all rain water to storm water drains. The latter shall discharge at a point approved by the Engineer.

DESIGN OF STORM WATER DRAINS :—

73. Where storm water drains are necessary for the discharge of rain water to a Municipal storm water drain, such drains, shall be designed for dealing with not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. hourly rainfall. Each separate plot shall have a separate drain connection made to a covered or open municipal drain. Such connection to a covered drain shall be made through a pipe at least 12 ft. in length laid at a gradient not less than that of the connecting drain. There shall be no syphons in the storm water drains serving the plot.

SUB SOIL WATER DRAINAGE.**SUB-SOIL WATER DRAINS :—**

74. The sub-soil of the site of every new building shall be effectually drained by means of suitable earthenware field pipes, properly laid to a suitable outfall, whenever the dampness of the site renders such a precaution necessary.

PROVISION OF TRAPS IN SUB-SOIL DRAINS :—

75. No field pipe shall be laid in such a manner or in such a position as to communicate directly with any sewer or with any drain constructed or adapted to be used for conveying sewage except where absolutely unavoidable, and in that case, a suitable and efficient trap shall be provided between such sub-soil drain and such sewer.

VENTILATING OPENINGS TO TRAPS IN SUB-SOIL DRAIN :—

76. A ventilating opening to the trap shall be provided at a point in the line of the sub-soil drain as near as may be practicable to the trap, and communicating directly with the open air.

The ventilating opening shall be provided with a suitable grating as described in byelaw 55.

SUB-SOIL DRAIN BETWEEN TRAP AND SEWER :—

77. The sub-soil drain between the trap and the sewer shall be constructed in the manner prescribed by the byelaw in that behalf for a sewer.

LOCATION OF BASIN URINALS WATER-BORNE LATRINES & WATER CLOSETS, & SLOP SINKS.

78. Every receptacle constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any solid or liquid filth, shall be located within a water closet or water borne latrine.

ENTRANCE TO WATER CLOSET :—

79. No water closet shall be constructed so that it is approached directly from any room used for the manufacture, preparation or storage or food for human consumption or used as a factory, workshop or work place.

Every water closet or water-borne latrine which cannot be flushed by the individual user shall be constructed in such manner that it can be entered only from the open air.

MODE OF CONSTRUCTING WATER CLOSET AND WATER BORNE LATRINE :—

80. Every water closet shall have a minimum floor area of 12 s.ft. and a minimum width of 3 ft. The compartments of every water borne multiple or public latrine including compartments intended for trough latrines shall measure at least 3 ft. \times 3 ft. 6 in.

If any side of a water closet or water-borne latrine abuts on a room used for the manufacture, preparation, or storage of food for human consumption or used as a factory, workshop or work place, the water closet or latrine shall be enclosed by a solid wall or partition of brick or masonry, extending the entire height from the floor to the ceiling.

1. Every Indian type water closet or water-borne latrine shall be provided with a floor of hard, smooth, impervious material, having a fall of half an inch to the foot towards the pan for purposes of washing down. All water closets or latrines shall be provided with proper doors and fastenings.

2. The floor of all water closets or water-borne latrines on the ground floor shall be raised at least 6 in. above the ground outside.

TROUGH LATRINES :—

81. Every trough latrine shall be so constructed that the trough is wider at the bottom than at the top and the latrine shall be so arranged that it cannot be entered, otherwise than from the open air, and shall be fitted with an automatic flushing cistern of sufficient capacity to flush out and thoroughly cleanse the trough by each discharge.

PAIL CHUTES NIGHT SOIL DUMPING DEPOTS :—

82. Every pail chute for the discharge into a sewer of night-soil collected from commodes or service privies shall be constructed in accordance with the type-design approved by the committee. Where such chute is combined with a public water flush latrine, access is to be provided through a separate entrance which is to be suitably screened from the public view by a masonry wall not less than 6 ft. in height.

Every pail chute is to be provided with a storage tank for flushing water, the capacity of the tank to be not less than 50 gallons per 3 gallon bucket of night soil to be discharged into the sewer.

Note.—A type design (SNE No. 2274) for a night soil dumping depot can be seen in this office by arrangement.

WINDOWS IN WATER CLOSETS :—

83. In one of the walls of every water closet which abuts on a street or a yard or open space, a window of such dimensions shall be so constructed that an area of not less than 2 sq. ft., which may be the whole or part of such window, shall open directly into the external air.

Opening on to external air does not include opening on to a verandah unless the verandah is unenclosed and not used for habitation.

VENTILATION OF WATER CLOSETS :—

84. Every water closet shall be provided with adequate means of constant ventilation by at least one air brick built in an external wall of such water closet, or by an air shaft or by some other effectual method or appliance. Such means of constant ventilation shall be of an area of not less than 81 sq. inches

FLUSHING CISTERN IN WATER CLOSETS :—

85. Every water closet shall be furnished with a closed cistern of adequate capacity, not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons and, unless sanctioned by the Engineer, not more than 3 gallons, for the purpose of flushing, which shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking purposes, and shall be so constructed, fitted and placed as to admit of the supply of water for use in such water closet, so that there shall not be any direct connection between any service pipe upon the premises and any part of the apparatus of such water closet other than such flushing cistern.

1. Except in the case of a "Low Level" flushing cistern a head of at least 5 ft. measured from the bottom of the cistern to the point of discharge of the flush pipe shall be provided.

2. Every such cistern shall be provided with a suitable ball cock and stop cock fixed on the supply pipe, and, unless the Engineer shall otherwise direct, with an overflow pipe discharging into the open air in some conspicuous position, but not over the inlet into any drain or storm water channel.

FLUSHING CISTERN TO BE MOSQUITO-PROOF :—

86. All flushing cisterns shall be of a mosquito proof pattern.

RESERVE TANK FOR WATER CLOSET AND LATRINE :—

87. Every water closet or latrine shall be provided with a closed reserve tank of :—

1. 60 gallons capacity per seat for the first five seats.
2. 40 gallons per seat for all seats between 6 and 20 and
3. 30 gallons per seat for all seats over 20. Every such tank must be made of galvanised iron of not less thickness than 14 Birmingham Wire Gauge, or other material approved by the Engineer.

No connections other than for flushing W.Cs., or latrines are to be taken from such reserve tanks unless so arranged that the reserve capacity specified remains available for flushing W.C's and latrines.

FLUSH PIPE :—

88. The pipe connecting the flushing cistern with the pan, basin, trough or other receptacle with which the water closet or latrine may be provided, shall be so constructed and fixed that such pipe and the union shall not in any part have an internal diameter of less than one inch and a quarter and shall be fixed as vertically as possible.

APPARATUS OF WATER CLOSET :—

89. The water closet shall be furnished with a suitable apparatus for the effectual application of water to any pan, basin, trough or other receptacle with which such apparatus may be connected and used, and for the effectual flushing and cleansing of such pan, basin trough or other receptacle, and for the prompt and effectual removal therefrom and from the trap connected therewith of any solid or liquid filth which may from time to time be deposited therein.

WATER CLOSET PAN, TROUGH OR OTHER RECEPTACLE :—

90. The water closet shall be furnished with a pan, basin trough or other receptacle of smooth vitreous glazed non-absorbent material, and of such shape, of such capacity, and of such mode of construction as to receive and contain a sufficient quantity of water and to allow all filth, which may from time to time be deposited in such pan, basin, trough or other receptacle to be flushed out clean without allowing any lodgment of filth in any part thereof.

SYPHON TRAP :—

91. Immediately beneath or in connection with such pan, basin, trough or other suitable receptacle, shall be constructed an efficient syphon trap, so that it shall at all times maintain a sufficient water seal between such pan, basin, or other suitable receptacle and any drain or soil pipe in connection therewith. A D-trap or any trap of such a kind as to be not self cleansing shall not be constructed or fixed in or in connection with the water closet apparatus.

CASINGS NOT TO BE FIXED :—

92. No casing of wood or other material shall be fixed round any receptacle, cistern or other apparatus of any water closet.

WALLS OF LATRINES AND WATER CLOSET :—

93. The walls of every Indian type water closet or latrine upto a height of not less than 3 feet above the platform shall be constructed of thoroughly well burnt bricks, plastered with cement mortar 1 : 3 or of other hard smooth impervious material and all corners rounded.

BUCKET FLUSH LATRINES (2ND CLASS SEWER CONNECTIONS) :—

94. Bucket Flush Latrines are in every way similar to Water Flush Closets except that no flushing apparatus or water storage tanks are necessary, every user flushing the pan with a bucket of water after use.

The Committee may sanction the use of bucket flush W.C's in any area by Special Resolution, provided that such W.C's will be sanctioned only for houses which are not already provided with a filtered water connection.

All bucket flush W.C's must comply with the Municipal Drainage Byelaws in every respect with the exception of Byelaws 85, 86 and 87, (Flushing Cisterns and Storage Tanks for flushing water).

URINALS.**SYPHON TRAP :—**

95. In a urinal constructed or adapted to be used for receiving any urine or liquid filth for conveyance to any sewer, an efficient syphon trap shall be constructed or fixed immediately beneath such urinal so as to be capable of maintaining a sufficient water seal between the urinal and any drain or waste pipe in connection therewith.

No trap of the kind known as a bell trap, a dip trap or D-trap nor any nonself-cleansing trap shall be constructed or fixed, in or in connection with the urinal.

VENTILATION & WASTE PIPE :—

96. All the requirements of these byelaws which are applicable to the ventilation of a water closet and the construction of a soil pipe shall be complied with as regards the ventilation of the urinal and construction of the waste pipe of the urinal.

MATERIALS, FORM OF CONSTRUCTION & FLUSHING OF A URINAL, BASIN, STALL OR TROUGH :—

97. Such urinal shall be provided with :—

- (a) A basin, stall or trough constructed of glazed stoneware, glazed earthenware, enamelled fire-clay or other equally suitable material of such shape as will facilitate maintenance in a state of cleanliness.
- (b) A suitable flushing cistern so constructed, fitted, placed and supplied that :—
 - (i) It shall be separate and distinct from any cistern used for drinking water.
 - (ii) The discharging or flushing capacity shall not be less than one gallon of water for each connected basin, or each width or length not exceeding two feet three inches of stall or trough respectively.
 - (iii) It shall be capable of being filled or charged with water within a period not exceeding twenty-five minutes or such less period as will permit, while the urinal is in use or available for use, a flushing operation of sufficient frequency to ensure the maintenance of such basin, stall or trough in a state of cleanliness.
 - (iv) It shall be fitted with a suitable automatic discharging apparatus connected to the urinal basin, stall or trough by an adequate flush pipe or pipes of lead, copper, iron, or other equally suitable material having a minimum internal diameter of half an inch and fitted with a suitable spreader or sparge pipe so as effectually to distribute the water over the internal surface of every basin, stall or trough.

Provided always :—

- (i) That there shall not be any direct connection between any water-service pipe upon the premises and any part of a urinal basin, stall or trough.

FLOOR AREA AND FINISHING :—

98. When a room is used only as a urinal it shall have a minimum floor area of 12 sq. ft. and a minimum width of 3 ft. The floor and walls of any room in which a urinal is fixed shall be constructed of an impervious and non-absorbent material to a height of four feet six inches.

POSITION OF URINAL :—

99. (a) No urinal shall be constructed so that it is approached directly from any room used for the purpose of human habitation or used for the manufacture, preparation or storage of food for human consumption or used as a factory, workshop or work place.

(b) The floor of all urinals on the ground floor shall be raised at least 6 in. above ground outside.

DRY SYSTEM SERVICE LATRINE & SERVICE URINALS.

FLOOR AREA :—

100. Every service latrine shall have a minimum floor area of 12 sq. ft. and a minimum width of 3 ft.

VENTILATION OF SERVICE LATRINE & OF SERVICE URINALS :—

101. (i) In one of the walls of every latrine and urinal which abuts on a street or a yard or open space a window of such dimensions shall be so constructed that an area of not less than 2 sq. ft. shall open directly into the external air.

(ii) In addition to the above, some means of constant ventilation shall be provided in the external wall. Such constant ventilation may be in the form of a roof vent or a jali ventilator of an area of not less than 144 sq. inches.

DISTANCE OF SERVICE LATRINES & SERVICE URINALS FROM PUBLIC ROADS AND WATER SUPPLIES :—

102. No service latrine or service urinal shall be built within 5 ft. of any public road nor within 10 ft. of any source of water supply, other than a well in which case the distance shall be not less than 80 ft.

RECEPTACLE & FLAP DOOR FOR SERVICE LATRINES :—

103. Every service latrine shall be so constructed that all excreta falls directly into a removable receptacle of metal, glazed pottery or other non-absorbent material which shall fit closely below the seat and such receptacle shall be removable through a flap door in the outer wall of the latrine, which flap door when closed shall obscure the receptacle from view.

PLATFORM IN SERVICE LATRINES :—

104. The platform of every service latrine upon which the receptacles rest shall be of masonry plastered with cement mortar 1 : 3 with a slope of half an inch to the foot towards the back of the latrine.

MATERIAL OF WALLS AND SEATS OF SERVICE LATRINES & URINALS :—

105. In every service urinal, the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, and in every service latrine both the seat and the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, shall be of metal or masonry, provided that in the case of a latrine of European type, the seat may be of wood.

The walls of every service latrine or service urinal, if of masonry, shall be plastered with cement mortar 1 : 3 or covered with an impervious material to a height of at least 3 ft. above the floor level.

FLOOR OF SERVICE LATRINES AND SERVICE URINALS :—

106. The floor and seat of every service latrine or service urinal shall be of stone-ware or of masonry or concrete plastered with cement mortar 1 : 3 or of impervious tiles pointed with cement, and shall be in every part at a height of at least 6 inch above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the service latrine or service urinal and shall slope to the drain in such a way that liquids will flow off quickly.

SEATS OF SERVICE LATRINES AND OF SERVICE URINALS :—

107. Every service latrine or service urinal shall be so constructed that when the outer door thereof is open, the seats shall not be visible from a road or other public place.

DRAINS IN SERVICE LATRINES & SERVICE URINALS :—

108. Every service latrine and service urinal shall be provided with a drain which shall be constructed of glazed pipes or other impervious material and shall connect the floor of the latrine or urinal with a Municipal sewer, or if in the opinion of the Engineer this is not practicable with a properly designed soakage pit.

The distance of any soak pit should not be less than 25 ft. from any source of water supply (other than a

well in which case the distance shall be not less than 80 ft.).

SERVICE LATRINES & SERVICE URINALS ACCESS FOR CLEANING :—

109. For the purpose of cleansing, access shall be provided to all service latrines and service urinals from a public road and such access shall in no case be less than 2½ ft. wide and in no case shall access be through a building.

ASHPITS.

FLOORS OF ASHPITS :—

110. The floor of every ashpit, or receptacle for refuse shall be flagged or paved with hard tiles or other non-absorbent material, and the floor shall be constructed so that it shall be, in every part thereof, not less than 6 in. above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the ashpit or receptacle for refuse, and so that the ashpit or receptacle for refuse shall have a fall towards the washout drain of not less than half an inch to the foot.

PENALTY.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OR ABETMENT OF BREACH OF BYELAWS :—

111. Any breach or any abetment of a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

DRAINAGE OF ASHPITS :—

112. No ashpits or receptacle for refuse shall be connected directly with the drains.

Notes.—

1. The owners and occupiers of premises must realise that they must maintain their drainage system in a proper state of repair. If they fail to do so, the Committee has a right to take action against them under Section 126 of the Punjab Municipal Act.
2. Owners and occupiers of premises are expected to give every facility to all authorised officers of the Committee for their entrance into and inspection of the building. They must also realise that refusal to suffer inspection is an offence punishable under Section 209 of the Punjab Municipal Act.
3. For the information of the public the following provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act are reproduced below :—
Sections 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136 and 140.

125. *Provision of drains, privies, etc.*—(1) The Committee may, by notice require the owner of any building or land to provide, move or remove any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse, or, provide any additional drains, privies, latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should in its opinion be provided for the building or land in such manner and of such pattern as the committee may direct.

(2) The Committee may, by notice, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy, latrine or urinal provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee may direct, any door or trapdoor of a privy, latrine or urinal opening on to any street or drain.

(4) The committee may, and when required by the Local Government shall, provide latrines and urinals for the use of the public.

126. *Repair and closing of drains, privies, latrines, urinals and cesspools.*—(1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair, alter or put in good order any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or receptacle for any filth or refuse, or to close any drain, privy, latrine, urinal or cesspool belonging thereto.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who may construct any new drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or receptacle for filth or refuse without its permission in writing or contrary to its directions or regulations, or to the provisions of this Act, or who may construct, rebuild or open any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or receptacle for filth or refuse which it has ordered to be demolished or stopped up or not to be made, to demolish the drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or receptacle, or to make such alteration therein as it may think fit.

127. *Unauthorised buildings over drains, etc.*—The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its permission in writing may newly erect or rebuild any building over any sewer, drain, culvert, water course or water pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

128. *Removal of latrines, etc., near any source of water supply.*—(1) The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier of whose land any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse for the time being exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, to remove or close the same within one week from the service of such notice.

(2) Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or keeps for a longer time than one week after notice under this section any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and, when a notice has been issued, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the lapse of the period allowed for removal.

129. *Discharging sewerage.*—Whoever, without the permission of the committee, causes or knowingly or negligently allows the contents of any sink, sewer or cesspool, or any other offensive matter to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place, or into any irrigation channel or any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

130. *Making or altering drains without authority.*—Whoever, without the permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the committee shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

131. *Power to require removal of nuisance arising from tanks and the like.*—The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation therein which may appear to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Provided that if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section it should be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the committee shall provide such land or pay such compensation.

132. *Power of committee to lay or carry wires, pipes, drains or sewers through private land, subject to payment of compensation for damage sustained, provided that no nuisance is created.*—The Committee may carry any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, for the purpose of establishing telephonic or other similar communication or of carrying out and establishing or maintaining any system of lighting, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road, street or place laid out as or intended for a road or street, and, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under, over or on the side of any land or building whatsoever situate within the limits of the municipality, and for the purpose of the introduction, distribution of outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage without such limits, and may at all times,

do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer, or channel, as the case may be, in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or intended to be used:

Provided that no nuisance more than is necessarily caused by the proper execution of the work is created by any such operation: and

Provided, further, that reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner or occupier for any damage at the time sustained by him and directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operations.

135. *Connection with main not to be made without permission of committee.*—(1) No person shall, without the permission of the committee, at any time make, or cause to be made, any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, ferrule, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by or vested in the committee, for the purpose whatsoever.

(2) Any person acting in contravention of the terms of sub section (1) shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

136. *Connection may be made or required by the Committee in the case of sewerage.*—The Committee may, at any time, establish any connection or communication from any water-main, drain or sewer to any premises, or may by notice require the owner of any such premises, to establish any such connection or communication, in such manner and within such time as the committee, by notice in that behalf, may prescribe, at the cost of such owner or occupier.

140. *Troughs & pipes for rain water.*—(1) The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying water and sillage from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

(2) For the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land the committee may by notice in writing:—

- (a) require any courtyard, alley or passage between two or more buildings to be paved by the owner or part owner of such buildings with such materials and in such manner as may be approved by the committee, and
- (b) require such paving to be kept in proper repair.

Form No. 51.

FORM A.

(To be submitted in duplicate).

Application for Drainage of Premises.

To

THE SECRETARY,
NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

I/We the undersigned hereby apply for permission to drain the premises known as.....

.....

Street..... House tax assessment No.....

The sanitary arrangement and drains of the said premises are shown on the accompanying plans and sections in quadruplicate and are described in the appended details (submitted in quadruplicate) and the premises are open to inspection by the officers of the Committee.

I/We undertake to carry out the work in accordance with the provisions of the drainage bye-laws and to pay to the Committee the cost of the connection to the Committee's sewer at the rate given in the Committee's schedule of fees.

Date

Signature of applicant and full name.

Address

Name of Plumber carrying out the work.

Form No. 52

FORM B.

(To be submitted in quadruplicate).

ANNEXURE TO FORM A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF WORK AND SPECIFICATION OF MATERIAL.

(To be filled in by applicant or person depositing plans).

N. B.—Only new or altered work to be described in the following particulars:—

Copies of bye-laws relating to drainage work may be obtained at the Committee's Office on payment.

1. Separation of rain-water and foul-water.
2. Rain-water drains, curbs and point of discharge.
3. Rain-water gutters, pipes or spouts where discharging.
4. Open foul-water drains, materials, sizes, curbs and other means taken to exclude silt and rain-water. Number of washing places, verandahs, latrines and fitting discharging into such drains.
5. Silt-catcher and grating, size and position.
6. Drains.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------|
| (a) Main sewage Drains | } | fall |
| | | size |
| (b) Branch Drains | } | size |
| | | fall |
| (c) Materials. | | |
| (d) Method of jointing. | | |

7. Bedding of pipes:—

- (a) Method of bedding.
- (b) Thickness and width of beds of concrete.
- (c) Thickness of concrete round pipes.

8. Protection of drain laid under wall.

9. Traps, description of Interceptor:—

Lavatory waste pipes.

Bath waste pipes.

Sink.

Gullytraps.

Water-closet traps.

Grease traps.

Slop sink.

Urinal.

Others.

10. Manholes and inspection chambers:—

Thickness of walls.

Description of bricks.

Description of rendering.

Description of invert channels.

Depth of chambers.

Size and description of cover and manner of fixing.

11. Ventilation of drain:—

(a) Fresh inlet.

Position.

Height above nearest ground level.

(b) Outlet shaft position of terminal at top.

12. Soil pipe, waste pipe and ventilating pipe connections:—

(a) Lead and Iron pipes.

(b) Lead pipe of trap with cast iron pipe.

(c) Stoneware pipe or trap with lead pipe.

(d) Lead Soil pipe or trap with stoneware pipe or trap.

(e) Cast iron pipe with stoneware drain.

(f) Stoneware trap with cast iron soil pipe.

13. Ventilation of water closet trap sink, lavatory and other traps. Material and supports.

14. Water closets (Apartments):—

(a) At or above ground level—

Approached from.

Floor material.

Floor fall towards door.

Size of window made to open.

Position of same.

Means of constant ventilation.

Position of same.

(b) Water closet apparatus:—

Description of pan, basin etc.,

Flushing cistern	{	Kind
		Capacity.

Material of flushing pipe.

Internal diameter.

Union with basin.

15. (a) Number and description of Sanitary fittings in room and rooms in which they are to be installed.

(b) Capacity and position of water storage tanks.

(c) Size and number of draw off taps and whether taken off storage tanks or direct from main supply.

(d) Details of draw off taps, i.e., whether they are of plain screw down pattern or "waste not".

Description of any other sanitary work to be carried out not included under above headings.

16. Depth of sewer below surface of street.

17. Level of invert of house drain at point of junction with sewer.

Level of invert sewer at point of junction of house drain.

Distance of nearest manhole on sewer from the point at which the drain leaves the premises.

SCHEDULE OF PIPES.

	Materials.	Diameter.	Weight.	Method of Joining.
Sub-soil drains ..				
Main sewage drains ..				
Branch sewage drains ..				
Soil pipes ..				
Ventilating pipes other than soil pipes ..				
Waste pipes ..				
Rain-water pipes ..				
Anti-syphon pipes ..				

194 .

(Signed).

Form No. 53.

FORM C.

(To be submitted in duplicate.)

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

To

The Engineer

Committee.

Through

The Secretary,

New Delhi Municipal Committee,

NEW DELHI.

SIR,

I/We the undersigned hereby give you notice of my/our intention to cover up the drainage works on day* at time in the premises known as†

and request inspection and approval of the same.

The work was sanctioned by the Committee vide their resolution No. _____ Dated _____

A sum of Rs. 5/- being inspection fee has been paid vide C. R. No. _____ Dated _____

Dated this _____ day of _____

Signature of person incharge }
of the drainage of premises }

Address _____

Name of the owner of the }
house and address. }

No. _____ Dated.....194 .

Transmitted to the Superintending Engineer, Health Services, New Delhi, for favour of disposal.

Secretary,
New Delhi Municipal Committee.
Certified that the work has been inspected and approved.

Engineer,
Committee.

Dated _____

*This notice must reach the Committee's office seven clear days before the work is intended to be covered up.
†Insert the number or name of the house and the name of the street or road.

Form No. 53A.

FORM D.
(To be submitted in duplicate.)

DRAINAGE OF PREMISES.

To _____
The Engineer _____
Committee.

Through _____
The Secretary,
New Delhi Municipal Committee,
NEW DELHI.

SIR,

I/We the undersigned hereby give you notice that the drainage works in the premises known as* _____ will be completed entirely and ready for your final inspection on the _____ day† _____ at _____ hour of _____ 19 _____ and request inspection and approval of the same.

The work was sanctioned by the New Delhi Municipal Committee vide their resolution No. _____ dated _____

A sum of Rs. 3/- being inspection fee has been paid vide C. R. No. _____ Dated _____

Dated this _____ day of _____

Signature of person incharge }
of the drainage of premises }

Address _____

Name of the owner of the }
house and address. }

No. _____ Dated.....194 .

Transmitted to the Superintending Engineer, Health Services, New Delhi, for favour of disposal.

Secretary,
New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Certified that the above works have been inspected and approved.

Engineer,
Committee.

Dated _____

*Insert the number of the house and name of the street.
†This notice should reach Committee's office seven clear days before this date.

SCHEDULE.

TABLE No. 1-CAST IRON DRAIN PIPES.

Internal diameter.	Internal depth of socket not less than	Caulking space not less than.	Thickness of metal for pipes, traps and fittings not less than	Weight of pipes (including socket and beaded spigot or Flanges) not less than.
Inches	Inches	Inches.	Inches	Inches.
2	3	1	.36	60 lbs. per 6 ft. length.
3	3½	5/16	.38	129 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
4	3½	5/16	.39	171 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
5	3½	3/8	.41	222 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
6	3½	3/8	.43	276 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
7	3½	3/8	.45	334 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
8	4	3/8	.47	403 lbs. per 9 ft. length.
9	4	3/8	.49	468 lbs. per 9 ft. length.

TABLE NO. 2-STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES.

Internal diameter.	Internal depth of socket not less than.	Joining space not less than.	Thickness of pipes, traps and fittings not less than.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches
3	2	5/16	7/16
4	2	2/8	1/2
5	2½	7/16	9/16
6	2½	7/16	5/8
7	2½	7/16	11/16
8	2½	1/2	11/16
9	2½	1/2	1

TABLE NO. 3-SOIL PIPES, WASTE PIPES AND VENTILATING PIPES.

LEAD		COPPER	CAST IRON			WROUGHT IRON		
Internal diameter	Weight per yard not less than	Weight per Yard not less than	Internal depth of socket not less than	Caulking space not less than	Thickness of metal for pipes fittings not less than.	Weight of pipes per 6 feet length (including socket and beaded spigot or flanged) not less than	Thickness of metal for W. I. pipes and W. I. C. I. or M. I. Traps & fittings not less than.	Weight of Pipes per yard (not including sockets or flanges) not less than.
Inches.	Lbs.	Lbs	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Lbs.	Inches.	Lbs.
2	10.0	4.17	2½	1	3/10	24	0.192	12.51
3	15.0	7.11	2½	1	3/16	40	0.212	20.82
3½	19.5	9.33	3	1	3/16	48	0.212	23.97
4	22.5	11.85	3	1	3/16	54	0.212	27.13

APPENDIX I

Revised rules for the grant of licenses to Plumber under the Bye-Laws relating to Drainage and Filtered Water Supply in New Delhi.

(Approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee vide Resolution No. 34 dated the 11th March, 1941).

1. These rules have been framed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the grant of licenses to plumbers under the byelaws relating to drainage and filtered water supply in force in New Delhi.

2. In these rules, the following terms shall have the meanings hereafter assigned to them :—

- (a) "Bye-Laws", shall mean the drainage and the filtered water supply bye-laws in force for the time being and will include all rules and regulations framed thereunder.
- (b) "Committee", shall mean the New Delhi Municipal Committee.
- (c) "Secretary", shall mean the officer acting for the time being as secretary of the Committee.
- (d) "Superintending Engineer, Health Services," shall mean the person appointed to hold the post of superintending engineer health services, or such subordinate officer as he may depute to act for him.
- (e) "Plumber", shall mean a firm or individual who can undertake execution of sanitary and filtered water supply works.
- (f) "License", shall mean a license granted by the committee to a plumber for sanitary and filtered water supply works.
- (g) "Licensed Plumber", shall mean a plumber who is granted a license by the committee to execute works relating to drainage and filtered water supply.

3. Every plumber, other than a duly authorised officer of the committee and government, shall obtain a license from the committee before carrying out works connected with the drainage and the filtered water supply of any premises.

4. An application for the grant of a license shall be submitted to the Secretary in the form attached to these rules. When such application has been sanctioned, the applicant shall be called upon to pay the prescribed fee and deposit the security prescribed in Rule 5 and on receipt of the amount of the fee and the security, and not otherwise, a license shall be issued in the prescribed form. Provided that if an applicant fails to pay the prescribed fee and deposit the necessary security within one month from the date on which intimation is sent to him that his application has been sanctioned, no license shall be issued to him except in pursuance of a fresh application and his original application shall be deemed to have been refused.

When an application for a license is refused, the reasons for such refusal shall be communicated to the applicant.

5. A license fee at the following rates shall be paid for each license, and in addition every plumber shall deposit a security of Rs. 200/- with the Secretary for the due performance of his obligations to the Committee under the drainage and filtered water supply bye-laws.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Annual License fee. | Rs. 20/- |
| (ii) Six months and above. | Rs. 2/- p.m. |
| (iii) Below six months. | Rs. 5/- p.m. |

6. Licenses will be granted to firms or individuals of sufficient standing, who employ experienced plumbing mistries, and who are considered by the superintending engineer, health services, as competent to

under-take the execution of sanitary and water supply works.

7. (i) No license shall be issued for a period of more than one year or less than one month, but subject to these limitations, licenses shall be issued for such periods as the applicants may desire, provided that in no case shall a license be issued which will be valid beyond the 31st day of March next following the date of issue.

(ii) Every such license shall be in form L. 3 attached and shall be granted subject to the conditions printed on the reverse of the license form.

(iii) A license may, at any time, after due notice has been given to the licensee, be cancelled for a breach of any condition on which it was granted. In the event of such cancellation the licensee shall not be entitled to any refund of any portion of the license fee.

(iv) A license is not transferable—On the licensee ceasing to work as a licensed plumber for any reason, other than that his license has been cancelled for a breach of the conditions of the license, he shall surrender his license for cancellation and the Committee shall refund to the licensee such portion of the license fee as may be deemed to cover the unexpired period of the license.

(v) No license shall be re-issued when its terms has expired or be endorsed for a continuance of the term. On the expiry of the period for which the license was granted the licensee shall, if he still requires a license, surrender his old license and apply for a new license.

8. Every licensed plumber shall be bound by the following conditions :—

- (a) The plumber in all matters in which he may be employed, shall afford every assistance in his power to the committee and their officers in carrying out and enforcing the rules and orders for the time being in force.
- (b) The plumber shall in every work in which he may be employed, as far as his employment extends, comply with the rules in force at the time and are applicable to the circumstances of the case and such orders as may be issued by the superintending engineer, health services.

9. The Committee, in addition to any other penalty that may be provided for in these rules and under the bye-laws, may impose a penalty of Rs. 50/- on the licensed plumber for any and every breach of the bye-laws. Such penalty shall be recoverable from the security deposit of the licensed plumber if not paid otherwise.

To

The Secretary,
New Delhi Municipal Committee,
NEW DELHI.

Application for grant of plumber's license.

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for a license to work as a plumber in New Delhi during the period from..... to 31st March 19 .

I have read the rules for the grant of plumber's license and am fully conversant with all the provisions and directions embodied in the filtered water supply and drainage byelaws of the committee and the rules and regulations framed thereunder.

3. I hereby accept without reserve each and all the terms and conditions applicable to the grant of this license as laid down in the rules and further I bind myself to abide by all the provisions of the filtered water supply and drainage byelaws and rules and regulations framed thereunder.

4. I undertake to carry out and obey, at all times, all the orders and instructions given to me by the municipal committee or its officers in the discharge of my obligations and responsibilities under this license, and I hereby agree to pay to the municipal committee any sum of money that may become due to the committee on account of any default on my part. In case of my failure to pay I fully authorise the municipal committee to recover such sum of money from my security deposit.

5. I undertake to remit rupee.....
in payment of :—

(1) License fee for period from.....

to.. Rs.

(2) Security deposit.

Rs. 200/-

as soon as I am informed that the grant of a license to me has been approved.

6. I give below the full particulars required.

Yours faithfully,

Date.....

Name of Applicant in full.....

Father's Name.....

Designation.....

Caste.....

Trade.....

Address.....

Book No. 1

Form No. L 3 Book No. 1

Not Transferrable.

COUNTERFOIL FOR LICENSE
MUNICIPALITY.

LICENSE
MUNICIPALITY.

Dated.....194 .

Dated.....194 .

Name of Licensee

Father's Name.....

Address.....

Caste

Trade

Purpose of License

Date of License

Period of License

Amount Paid

Whereas

has paid to the Municipal Committee Rs.

he is permitted to

within the Municipality of New Delhi.

from 1st to

DESCRIPTION OF LICENSEE.

Name.	Father's Name	Caste.	Trade.	Address.	Remarks.

Progressive Total

Ra.	As.	P.

Note—

This License is subject to the conditions prescribed in the Rules framed by the Committee for the grant of licenses to Plumbers under the bye-laws relating to Drainage and to the Filtered Water Supply in New Delhi. The conditions are given in brief on the reverse.

Signature of Licensing Officer.

Signature of Licensing Officer.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license may, at any time after due notice has been given to the licensee, be cancelled for a breach of any condition on which it was granted. In the event of such cancellation the licensee shall not be entitled to any refund of any portion of the license fee.

2. This license is not transferable. On the licensee ceasing to work as a licensed Plumber for any reason other than that his license has been cancelled for a breach of the conditions of the license, (he shall surrender this license for cancellation and the Committee shall refund such portion of the license fee as may be deemed to cover the un-expired period of the license).

3. On the expiry of the period for which this License was granted the licensee shall, if he still requires a

license, surrender this license and apply for a new license.

4. A Plumber, in all matters in which he may be employed, shall afford every assistance in his power to the committee and its officers in carrying out and enforcing the rules and orders for the time being in force.

5. A Plumber shall, in every work in which he may be employed, as far as his employment extends, comply with the rules in force at the time and such orders as may be issued by the Superintending Engineer, Health Services, and are applicable to the circumstances of the case.

By order,

P. H. B. WILKINS,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

No. F.1(12)/48-HPW.—In pursuance of the provisions of sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased hereby to grant a license to the Revd. R. C. Cowling, being an ordained minister of the Baptist Mission, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Delhi and to grant certificates of marriage.

By order,

P. H. B. WILKINS,

Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

No. F.3(1)/48-I-R&J.—The following is published for information :—

EAST PUNJAB HIGH COURT AT SIMLA

No. 160-E/XXI-C.6, dated the 14th October, 1948

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 39 (3) of the Punjab Courts Acts, 1918, as amended by Act IX of 1922 and extended to the Delhi Province by Government of India Notification No. 683, dated the 13th August 1918, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature of the East Punjab, Simla, are

pleased to direct that within the limits of the Delhi Province and with effect from the date of this Notification appeals lying to the District Court from decrees or orders passed by any Sub-ordinate Judge

- (a) in a small cause of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
- (b) in a land suit of a value not exceeding Rs. 250 and
- (c) in an unclassified suit of a value not exceeding Rs. 500.

shall be preferred to Ch. Chhaju Ram, Sub-ordinate Judge of the first class exercising jurisdiction within such Province.

2. It is further directed that the Court of such Sub-ordinate Judge of the first class at Delhi shall be deemed to be a District Court for the purpose of all such appeals preferred to it.

By order of the Chief Justice & Judges,
RANJIT RAI,
Registrar.

By order,
N. M. PATNAIK,
Home Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

No. F 3(1)|48-II-R&J.—The following is published for information :—

EAST PUNJAB HIGH COURT AT SIMLA

No. 162-E|VI-J.203, dated the 10th January, 1948

Powers. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 27 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as amended by Act IX of 1922, and extended to the Delhi Province by Government of India Notification No. 683, dated the 13th August, 1918, the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the province of the East Punjab at Simla are pleased to confer upon Shri Chandra Gupta Suri, Registrar, Small Cause Court at Delhi, the powers of a Sub-ordinate Judge of the first class, with respect to cases generally to be exercised within the limits of the Civil District of Delhi with effect from the date of this Notification.

By order of the Chief Justice and Judges
RANJIT RAI,
Registrar.

By order,
N. M. PATNAIK,
Home Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

No. F.11(67)|48-LSG.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, as extended to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to exempt all supplies and equipment imported by the Charge D'Affaires of Italy in India and his staff for their official use from the payment of any terminal tax imposed by any Municipal Committee or Notified Area Committee in the Delhi Province.

By order,
P. H. B. WILKINS,
Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

No. F.15(57)|48-C.S.—Mr. P. R. Nanda, Junior Grade Rationing Officer in the Delhi Rationing Organisation was granted earned leave of 15 days with effect from the

5th September 1948, on the expiry of which he assumed charge of his duties with effect from the 20th September 1948.

By order,

I. D. MATHUR,
Secretary (Rationing & Civil Supplies)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 8th November 1948

No. F.15(59)|48-C.S.—Mr. G. D. Chowdhry, junior Grade Rationing Officer in the Delhi Rationing Organisation, was granted earned leave for 15 days with effect from the 17th September 1948 with permission to suffix the 2nd October 1948, at the expiry of which he resumed charge of his duties with effect from the 3rd October 1948.

By order,
I. D. MATHUR,
Secretary (Rationing & Civil Supplies)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 9th November 1948

No. F.1(53)|47-LSG(I).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (I) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer on Shree S. N. Sapru, Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act.

2. The Delhi Administration's Notification No. F.1(53)|47-LSG(I), dated the 21st August, 1948 conferring powers of a collector under the said act on Shree N. G. Dewan, I.S.E., shall cease to have effect from the date of this Notification.

By order,
P. H. B. WILKINS,
Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 9th November 1948

No. F.1(53)|47-LSG(II).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14-A of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act 1901, as extended to the Province of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Shree S. N. Sapru, Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust, to be an Additional Collector in the Delhi District.

2. The Delhi Administration's Notification No. F.1(53)|47-LSG(II), dated the 21st August, 1948 appointing the Superintending Engineer, Delhi Province, to be an additional Collector shall cease to have effect from the date of this Notification.

By order,
P. H. B. WILKINS,
Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 9th November 1948

No. F.3(92)|48-LSG.—The following amendment made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in their bye-laws relating to the Control of traffic in New Delhi framed under the provision of section 188(p) and 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 as extended to the Province of Delhi and published in this administration notification No. 1189-Education dated the 15th February 1927 as subsequently amended is confirmed by the Chief Commissioner and is hereby published for general information. The amendment will come into force after six weeks from the date of this notification.

Dated Delhi, the 12th November, 1948.

In bye'aw No. 14-A substitute the full stop at the end by a comma and add the following :—

"and must have a red reflector (ruby light) on the back or have its rear mud-guard painted white at least 6 in. from its tail end."

By order,
P. H. B. WILKINS,
Secretary (Local Self Government)
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 9th November 1948

No. F.3(92)48-R&J.—The following is published for
pleased to appoint all the members of his Advisory Coun-
cil as " Ex officio visitors " to the Delhi District Jail. The
present members are :—

1. L. Deshbandhu Gupta.
2. Dr. Yudhvir Singh.
3. Mr. Hila Ahmad Zuberi.
4. Dr. Zakir Hussain.
5. Dr. Khub Ram Jajoria.
6. S. B. S. Ranjit Singh.
7. Mr. C. Krishna Nair.

By order,
N. M. PATNAIK,
Home Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Delhi, the 10th November 1948

No. F.3(32)/48-R&J.—The following is published for general information :—

EAST PUNJAB HIGH COURT AT SIMLA

No. 158-Genl/XI.V.18, dated Simla, the 7th October,
1948

In accordance with the provisions of Section 23 of the General Clauses Act (X of 1897) the following draft amendments to the rules in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) which the High Court of Judicature for the Province of East Punjab proposes to make under section 122 of that Code, are published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. Any objections to the said amendments should be addressed in writing to the Registrar, High Court, East Punjab, Simla, so as to reach him before the 15th November, 1948 when the draft amendments will be finally considered and passed.

Order XLII ; rule 14 :—

Add the following as Sub-rules (4) and (5) :—

- (4) Where the respondent or any of the respondents has migrated to Pakistan and he cannot be served in the ordinary way, if the appeal has arisen out of a suit to obtain relief, respecting or compensation for wrong to immovable property, the notice shall be served on the Custodian of Excesses Property, East Punjab or Delhi as the case may be. In all other cases, the notice shall be served on such Custodian and a copy of the notice shall be sent by registered post, to the Secretary General to the Pakistan Government.
- (5) The provisions of sub-rule (4) shall mutatis mutandis apply to appellants who have migrated to Pakistan and who cannot be served in the ordinary way."

RANJIT RAI,
Secretary,
Rule Committee & Registrar,
East Punjab High Court,
Simla

By order,
N. M. PATNAIK,
Home Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

No. F.I(117)/48-LSG(I).—Shree S. N. Sapru assumed charge of the office of Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust on the forenoon of 23rd October 1948 relieving Shree N. G. Dewan, I.S.E., of this additional charge.

By order,
P. H. B. WILKINS,
*Secretary (Local-Self Government) to
the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.*

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT DELHI
Liquidation Case No. 11 of 1948.

**In the matter of Krishan Life Assurance Company
Limited, Cannaught Place, New Delhi.**

Petition filed by the Superintendent of Insurance (Ministry of Commerce, Government of India) Kannedy Cottage, Simla, under section 53 of the Indian Companies Act for the winding up of the Co.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Superintendent of Insurance was, on the 1st day of October 1948, presented to the Court of the District Judge, Delhi by the said Superintendent of Insurance.

And that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on the 26th day of November 1948; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his advocate, attorney, or pleader for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same on application to the said Court on payment of the charges for the same.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 6th day of November 1948.

ILLEGIBLE,
District Judge, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE INSOLVENCY JUDGE,
AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER
Insolvency Case No. 7 of 1948

Lilaram son of Bherumal Sindhi Hindu of Panigram
Jo Chowk, Ajmer.—*Applicant.*

Versus

Mevaram son of Bassarmal Sindhi Hindu, Shop-Keeper,
residing in Khari Khuhi, Ajmer.—*Opponent.*

Whereas the above named Applicant has filed an application under Section 9(1) & 13(2) of Act No. 5 of 1920 of the Provincial Insolvency Act. The said application will be heard on 7th October, 1948 at Ajmer. The creditors are hereby informed that they either personally or through an authorised agent should appear in this court on the date fixed if they desire to oppose the application. In default of appearance the application will be heard exparte.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 14th day of September 1948.

By order,
 BHANWARLAL SHARMA,
Insolvency Clerk, Ajmer.

**IN THE COURT OF THE INSOLVENCY JUDGE,
AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER****ORDER**

Miscellaneous Insolvency Case No. 11 of 1948.
Abdul Ghafoor of Chachiawas.—*Insolvent,*
Versus

Kana s/o Sheoji of village Chachiawas.

Bhim Singh son of Kallu Singh.

Prabhu son of Kedar.

Gordhan son of Kedar.

Bholu son of Moti.

Society Bank, Chachiawas.

Durga Pershad son of Dilsukh of Ajmer.—*Creditors.*

I have gone through the application of Bhim Singh Creditor and also the report of Official Receiver. As the insolvent has not put in any discharge application and for reasons shown in Official Receiver's report. I direct that the adjudication order be annulled under Section 43(1) Insolvency Act.

ILLEGIBLE,
Insolvency Judge,
Ajmer-Merwara, Ajmer.

